

words in length; must be presented in English; and a typewritten double-spaced copy sent to the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. W. Blair Mosser, 133 Biddle Street, Kane, Pennsylvania, not later than April 1.

Association of Western Hospitals: Meeting in San Francisco, March 3-6.—More than two thousand leaders in all fields of hospital service will gather in San Francisco on March 3, 4, 5, 6, 1941, for the fifteenth annual convention of the Association of Western Hospitals. From the eleven Western states will come hospital administrators, technicians, dietitians, medical social workers, nurses, medical record librarians, purchasing agents, and other specialists who will convene at the Fairmont Hotel for inspiration, education, and relaxation. The general theme of the Convention is "Hospital Preparedness in a Democracy." Special emphasis will be placed on the function of the hospital in training professional and non-professional personnel.

Clarence J. Cummings, President of the Association, announces a program of unusual variety. Some of the nationally known speakers are: Malcolm T. MacEachern, M. D., Associate Director, American College of Surgeons; Benjamin W. Black, M. D., President, American Hospital Association; Glenn E. Myers, M. D., President, Association of California Hospitals; Guy M. Hanner, President, American Protestant Hospital Association; Arthur C. Bachmeyer, M. D., President, American College of Hospital Administrators; and William H. Walsh, M. D., Consulting Specialist on Hospital Planning from Chicago.

In Case of a Dog Bite the Los Angeles City Health Department Recommends: 1. It is very important to get the dog and have him kept under observation for ten days. If the animal has not developed rabies during that time there is nothing to worry about. A dog always dies of rabies and usually lives only three or four days after symptoms develop. The saliva is infectious a week before the dog dies. Never kill a dog which has bitten anyone. If this is done, or the dog disappears, there is always uncertainty and anxiety—often needless.

2. Have the wound cauterized carefully by a private physician or at the Receiving Hospital. We have learned from experience that fuming nitric acid is the only chemical to use. Celsus, during the first century A. D., wrote that the only preventive of rabies in humans was the actual cautery. Cauterization alone is of the greatest importance. This should be done as soon as possible, but may be done any time within a week. The scab should be removed and the acid allowed to penetrate deeply. Neutralization is accomplished by weak ammonia water or a paste of baking soda. No scarring results. On account of the long incubation period, we believe the virus acts very slowly, traveling along the lymphatics of the nerve trunks to the brain—as does tetanus.

3. If the dog has rabies, Pasteur treatment should be given. In cases of face bites, treatment should be commenced at once. This may be stopped whenever it is ascertained that the dog is not rabid. In cases of bites on the extremities, treatment may be delayed until the dog is examined.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur.—Doctor Wilbur concluded twenty-five years of service as president of Stanford University on Wednesday, and the anniversary was appropriately the occasion for many personal tributes.

The event is of particular significance to friends of the University because of the impending retirement of Doctor Wilbur at the close of the present year, which means that instead of passing a mere milestone he is bringing a major phase of his career to a close.

In his own words, Doctor Wilbur is "letting go of the reins" in order that some younger and more vigorous man may "take them and carry the University forward into greater days of usefulness to our people and to our nation."

The matter of selecting a successor to Doctor Wilbur is, of course, of the utmost importance and will have the proper attention at the proper time, but the object of real public interest at the present time is Doctor Wilbur himself.

Years of Service.—The quarter-century he has spent in the service of Stanford University spans almost exactly half of the life of that great institution itself.

He has not only contributed to the school valuably and enormously, but has permanently blended into it his own character and personality—and these are qualities which will endure and continue to enrich the institution as long as it functions.

In other words, there is no complete retirement by such a man.

Others may carry on his work, and perhaps because of changed or new conditions expand or even improve upon it, but it will inevitably be a part of all that is accomplished hereafter.

Deserves Honor.—There can be no "letting go of reins" by men who set up enduring and constructive works, in education, in statecraft, or in any of the useful enterprises of humanity.

Doctor Wilbur says of such a university as Stanford that it is "built of the lives and effort of so many men that it belongs to the public."

Since he, himself, has put twenty-five years of life and effort into the institution he loves, with the result that it ranks among the truly great cultural institutions of the nation, he is deserving of all honors that have come to him; and, in fact, those honors will continue to accrue to him long after his career is closed.—Editorial, *San Francisco Call-Bulletin*, January 24.

Press Clippings.—Some news items from the daily press on matters related to medical practice follow:

California Farm Bureau Federation: Stockton, California November 14, 1940

Resolutions Adopted at the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting

Resolution No. 13

Voluntary Health Insurance Legislation

Resolved, That we ask the California Medical Association to support voluntary health insurance legislation, as the California Physicians' Service to date has failed to offer a contract for rural people.

Resolution No. 14

Medical Fees

Resolved, That we request the California Medical Association to investigate rates for professional services for country calls with a view to making such rates more equitable in comparison to town calls.—*Fresno Farm Bureau Monthly*, December, 1940.

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Audiometer-Testing Survey to Be Started

County Superintendent of Schools Tennant C. McDaniel announces more than 2,000 school children in northern Solano County will be included in an audiometer-testing survey to be started this week by Miss Hortense Cohn, newly appointed school health coordinator for Solano County. . . .

Arrangements have been made with the Northern California Medical Association to give free treatment to pupils with defective hearing whose parents are unable to pay a private physician.—*Rio Vista News*, January 9, 1941.

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Farm Bureau Outlines Legislation

Legislation was the chief concern of the board of directors of the California Farm Bureau Federation at a year-end meeting held in the Farm Bureau building in Berkeley. . . .

Three bills will be sponsored to aid farmers in meeting their health needs. The first definitely authorizes admission of nonindigents to county hospitals on a pay basis; the second facilitates operation of voluntary health insurance associations; the third prevents hospitals from denying

able physicians from practicing therein merely because they are not members of the county medical societies. . . .

H. A. Craig stated that Ven T. Ellsworth, director of the research department of the organization, will again represent the county and state farm bureaus during the present session of the legislature.—*Strathmore Sentinel*, January 8, 1941.

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United States Extending Medical Care for Migrants *California-Arizona Plan So Successful Scope Is Widened*

By Ruth Finney
The News Washington Correspondent

Washington, January 14.—The California-Arizona plan of medical care for migrants has worked so well that it is being extended to the Pacific Northwest, Texas, and Florida, C. B. Baldwin, Farm Security Administrator, says in his annual report, just submitted to Congress.

After explaining that the influx of migrants into California and Arizona created a serious public health program, the report told how the Agricultural Workers' Health and Medical Association was formed in 1938 by FSA with the cooperation of the California Medical Association, the State Department of Health, and the State Relief Administration.

Apply at Centers

"Migrants make application for medical treatment at the Association's district offices or camp treatment centers," says the report.

"A certificate of membership in the Health Association, which serves as an identification card, is issued to the applicant, who selects his physician from a list of participating doctors.

"The Agricultural Workers' Health and Medical Association is billed for the medical or hospital services rendered. In many treatment centers, local physicians work in the clinics at designated hours on alternate days. . . . Services include ordinary medical care, surgery, laboratory, x-ray, dentistry, prescriptions, and diagnostic treatment.

Majority Cannot Pay

"Although the migrant workers are obligated to repay the cost of services 'if so requested,' their low income makes repayment impossible in most cases. Some workers, however, have been able to repay a few dollars.

"In view of the health protection provided for the two states under this program, it seems probable that public financial support will continue. . . ."

At present there are thirteen medical care centers in California, seven in Arizona, four in Texas, and two in Florida.—*San Francisco News*, January 14, 1941.

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Call to Arms!

Annual Drive to Combat Infantile Paralysis Now on Throughout America

San Francisco, with the rest of America, tomorrow starts its annual March of Dimes with which to promote the study of infantile paralysis and to ameliorate the pitiable condition of the victims of the malady.

Part of the money raised by the March of Dimes in this state will be kept at home to fight infantile paralysis in California, while the remainder will be sent to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for use in research work.

Infantile paralysis is one of the most distressing of all human plagues.

It is one of the three diseases common in America that continue to defy and baffle medicine, the others being cancer and rheumatic heart fever.

Insidious

Infantile paralysis is among the most insidious of ailments, because it often strikes without giving warning.

Victims have been known to awaken in the morning stricken with the ailment, whereas they had felt perfectly fit on retiring the night previous.

The mobilization of public action for the control of infantile paralysis during January of each year, culminating on January 30, the birthday anniversary of President Roosevelt, has become a fixed custom in America.

For several years the effort took the form of balls and parties on the night of the 30th, and this custom is still continued in some communities.

Three years ago the March of Dimes had its inception in California, and has been so successful that it was utilized last year and again this year.

Tragic Effects

It is stated by Joseph M. Schenck, state chairman of the March of Dimes campaign, that contributions from California always have led those from other states.

With the funds thus raised, further scientific research into methods of preventing the malady will be supported, first aid in stricken areas provided, and doctors and parents

equipped with means of preventing tragic after-effects of the disease, such as crooked backs, curvature of the spine, twisted bodies, and contracted limbs.

The constantly diminishing number of deaths and the lowered average of permanent cripples resulting from this malady today are the direct results of recent progress in the fields of medical research, induced by the annual offerings for the purpose.

A good-sized army of volunteers will sell the buttons and collect the dimes, and there is no question but that San Francisco will do its part for this worthy cause.—*San Francisco Call-Bulletin*, January 14, 1941.

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Free Medicine Bill Pressed

Washington, January 16 (UP).—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R., Mass.) said today he would reintroduce a bill to provide free medicines for indigent citizens, a measure that would cost between 20 and 30 million dollars annually.

The United States Public Health Service, in conjunction with state health departments, would distribute insulin, sulfapyridine, endocrine and vitamin products and other "expensive" medicines to citizens who cannot afford them.—*San Francisco News*, January 16, 1941.

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Legion Drafts Plan to Build Health in United States

National Program of Physical Education and Recreational Athletics Announced

Chicago, January 4 (AP).—A national program of preparedness and defense through physical education, health education, and recreational athletics in schools and communities—aimed to reach 100,000,000 persons—was announced today by the American Legion.

The program was outlined by Frank McCormick, athletic director of the University of Minnesota and chairman of the Legion's National Health Committee, who said: "We are convinced the Government is going to set up a national health and athletics program and our aim is to stimulate interest in physical preparedness, get the message to the public on what should be done and cooperate with all groups and agencies in the expansion and further development of a rugged citizenry." . . .—*San Bernardino Sun*, January 5, 1941.

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Health Program for Twenty Thousand Unemployed Youth Outlined

How \$102,000 will be spent by the National Youth Administration during the next six months in an effort to benefit the health of twenty thousand unemployed youth in California was outlined yesterday by Robert Wayne Burns, N. Y. A. director in this state.

Burns stated that Lorne W. Bell, executive secretary of the downtown Y. M. C. A. here for the past five years, has been appointed State Health Supervisor. He will be aided by Dr. W. L. Halverson, public health officer of Pasadena, who will serve as a consultant.

Bell and Doctor Halverson will coordinate their work with the State Department of Health, the State Medical Association, and the health departments of all the major cities in California, it was stated.

The campaign for health improvement will include health examinations, preventive and reparative care and dental work. Recommendations for diet, recreation, and types of employment for each youth will be given.

The N. Y. A. plans to spend \$2,500,000 on the national youth health program by August.—*Los Angeles Times*, January 13, 1941.

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Motion Pictures as Evidence Are Approved in Mississippi Courts

Jackson, Miss.—Moving pictures may be admitted as evidence in Mississippi courts, according to a ruling just issued by the State Supreme Court. The high court reversed a decision against a national life insurance concern and in favor of one Reed Wright, who sought to collect under the permanent disability clause of his policy. The case was remanded for new trial.

The insurance company sought to introduce moving pictures showing the plaintiff at work shoveling gravel, but although the judge reviewed the film in private, he would not permit the jury to see it. The plaintiff introduced medical evidence to show that he was suffering from hardening of the arteries and that he was doing "light work" for the WPA.

The opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Chief Justice Sydney Smith, said:

"Motion-picture evidence, while novel, is admissible when the accuracy with which it will reproduce the scene photographed is proved. We are not dealing with a picture of a scene reconstructed and staged for the purposes of the picture by actors according to their recollection of the original, as to the admissibility of which we express no opinion."—*Sacramento Daily Recorder*, January 9, 1941.